

rial omission. If Mr. Brady's plan be carried through to the end as it has been commenced and thus far sustained, it will not only add greatly to his professional reputation, but will supply what has been most needed to sustain public appreciation of the overwhelming magnitude and grandeur of this war. We suggest minute consideration of what he has done, and encouragement for what he yet proposes.

ADDRESS

of the Republican Members of Congress
TO THE LOYAL PEOPLE OF THE UNITED
STATES.

The under-signed Senators and Representatives in Congress, impelled by a sense of duty, send these words to you from your Capital.

The armed Rebellion against the Constitution and laws of your country, organized and begun during the late Administration of Mr. Buchanan, and by the assent and co-operation of several of his Constitutional advisers, is unashamedly yet suppresses. These rebel conspirators continue to wage war with intensified cruelties upon your country and its free institutions. It would be unjust alike to you and to ourselves to seek to hide the fact that this Rebellion, by reason of the numbers and resources which it commands, the end at which it aims, and the interests which it imperils, is without a parallel in the history of the world.

A large majority of the people of eleven States, embracing an area of 700,000 square miles of fertile land and a population of 9,000,000, are this day in the support of the Rebellion. This cruel and unnatural war is waged by the conspirators against the People neither for the redress of a wrong nor the vindication of a right. The People whom they assail and seek to destroy have done them no wrong; the Government of the country which they seek to overturn has neither said nor violated any right of theirs. The rebels in this treasonable conspiracy openly declare their purpose to be to overturn by force the fabric of American Empire, and build upon its ruins a despotism which would withhold from honest toil its just reward, which would prey upon the laboring masses of our countrymen the maxims of tyranny—that the great Law of Liberty and human progress is not for them, and which would open and perpetuate new markets in which men are to be bought and sold as merchandise. It cannot be a matter of surprise that a treacherous war was levied for such purposes should be prosecuted by those who wage it with a cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages. These armed conspirators, in prosecuting their work of treason, have robbed, imprisoned, banished, and murdered peaceful citizens solely because of their fidelity to their country and its Laws.

They have deliberately assassinated your manly and defenseless soldiers on the field of battle, and have violated the sacred graves of your buried dead. And that their acts of cruelty might be marked by every stroke, they have even compelled your millions of slaves to support them by their unpaid labor, and thus to contribute to the perpetration of the tyranny which urges letters for themselves and their children.

Men moved by such purposes, and capable of employing such means for their accomplishment, must be akin to the demons of justice and humanity, and can only be restrained by the strong arm of power. As neither the ties of a common kindred, nor the obligations of a common humanity, nor the claims of a common country, are regarded by these scoundrels of your free institutio

n, it only remains for the loyal people to their

native land, and to that end shall we be?

We cannot, if we would, shut out from our minds the conviction that upon the issue of this conflict of arms thus forced upon us, depends not merely the success, but the existence of your great experiment of representative government. In the light of our past history, judged by the rapid growth and development of the Republic under our free Constitution, it is an open question whether that Constitution is worth preserving. Every loyal American citizen shrank from the expression that the unity of government with such constitutions as our people can be destroyed. The words of Washington, always significant, seem to be inverted to-day with a new force: "This Government, the offspring of our own choice, made and nurtured, adopted upon full investigation and mutual deliberation, AND COMPLETELY FREE IN ITS PRINCIPLES,"—it has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxim of true liberty. "We cannot doubt that you duly appreciate these great utterances of the Father of your Country—that it is with you a conviction that your Government, "free in its principles," has a just claim to your support, and must at every hazard be maintained. Acting upon this belief, and in perfect accord, as we believe, with your will and with the Constitution, Congress, as your agent, have, in order to provide for the common defense, for the suppression of the rebellion, and for the payment of the public debt, enacted a law for the assessment and collection of a Federal tax, and also for the imposition of additional duties on imports. These necessary burdens may fall slightly upon the loyal people of the country, and the enemy in arms against you may be weakened and stripped of supplies, and made, as far as may be, to indemnify the Government against the expense of suppressing this unfeeling rebellion. The Congress have further provided by law for the seizure and condemnation to the public use of all the property of those Rebels in arms, and of their adherents and abettors; and also for the liberation and employment by the government of their slaves. As a further means of defense Congress has provided by law that the President may summon to the support of the Government such additional forces as he may deem necessary to insure the prompt suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of peace and the national authority.

The President, faithful to the high trust committed to him by your unprincipled and unpatriotic snarlers, in obedience to his official oath to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and in accordance with the authority duly conferred upon him, has called upon you, through the Governors of the several States, to furnish 300,000 additional soldiers, for the defense of the Constitution and Union.

Permit us to say to you that any citizen who withholds his "confidence and support" from your Government—who refuses a "compliance" with these laws, and an "acquiescence" in these measures so essential for its defense—in our judgment, not only disregards the wise counsel of Washington, but violates his duty—that highest word revealed by God to man.

Whatever designing and unprincipled partisans may attempt, we have an abiding faith that the great majority of the People will give their confidence and support, in like manner as in the past, to their Government and their faithful Chief Magistrate.

The answer to all that has been said or written heretofore is to be given to those who profer place and power to principle, and party to country, of the alleged unconstitutionalities of the several laws enacted for the "common defense," and of the force employed by the President in the execution of them.

The Constitution provides that the President shall, before entering on the duties of his office, solemnly swear that "to the best of his ability he will preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." It further provides that, by virtue of his office, he "shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States"; and that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

These powers conferred and duties enjoined upon the President might not fail for want of the just authority of law, and that the people might be secure in their rights, all the power essential to the enactment of laws for these ends, by the Constitution, expressly conferred upon Congress. These grants of power to Congress are in these words:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; to borrow money on credit for the use of the United States; To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

"To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

"To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States;

"To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

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